CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY LENAWEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2004

496 (2-04)					
Auditing Procedures Report ssued under P.A. 2 of 1968, as amended.			LENAWEE		
Local Government Type Local Government Name	- STAIR PUB	County			
Audit Date June 30, 2004 October 15, 2004 October					
We have audited the financial statements of this local unit of government and renaccordance with the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Be Financial Statements for Counties and Local Units of Government in Michigan by the	dered an opinion on oard (GASB) and the	e Uniform Rej	ments prepared in porting Format for		
We affirm that:		د.			
1. We have complied with the Bulletin for the Audits of Local Units of Government	in Michigan as revise	a.			
We are certified public accountants registered to practice in Michigan.					
We further affirm the following. "Yes" responses have been disclosed in the financia comments and recommendations	al statements, includin	g the notes, or	in the report of		
You must check the applicable box for each item below.					
Yes X No 1. Certain component units/funds/agencies of the local unit ar	re excluded from the f	inancial stater	nents.		
Yes X No 2. There are accumulated deficits in one or more of this un 275 of 1980).	it's unreserved fund t	oalances/retain	ed earnings (P.A		
Yes X No 3. There are instances of non-compliance with the Uniform amended).	n Accounting and Bu	dgeting Act (P	A. 2 of 1968, as		
Yes X No 4. The local unit has violated the conditions of either and requirements, or an order issued under the Emergency Mu		ne Municipal I	Finance Act or it		
Yes X No 5. The local unit holds deposits/investments which do not of as amended [MCL 129.91], or P.A. 55 of 1982, as amended		requirements.	(P.A. 20 of 1943		
Yes X No 6. The local unit has been delinquent in distributing tax revenues	ues that were collecte	d for another	taxing unit.		
The local unit has violated the Constitutional requirement (Article 9, Section 24) to fund current year earner Yes X No 7. pension benefits (normal costs) in the current year. If the plan is more than 100% funded and the overfunding credits are more than the normal cost requirement, no contributions are due (paid during the year).					
Yes X No 8. The local unit uses credit cards and has not adopted a (MCL 129.241).	n applicable policy a	s required by	P.A. 266 of 199		
Yes X No 9. The local unit has not adopted an investment policy as requ	uired by P.A. 196 of 1	997 (MCL 129	.95).		
We have enclosed the following:	Enclosed	To Be Forwarded	Not Required		
The letter of comments and recommendations.	x				
Reports on individual federal financial assistance programs (program audits).			x		
Single Audit Reports (ASLGU).			х		
Certified Public Accountant (Firm Name) PHILIP R. RUBLEY, CPA					
Street Address City		State ZI	Ρ		
133 W. Main St. M.	orenci	MI Date	49256		
William Can		10/15	5/04		

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

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Using This Annual Report

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities are both new and provide information about the activities of City of Morenci - Stair Public Library government-wide basis. They are designed to present a longer-term view of the Library's finances. Fund financial statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Library's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.

Overview Of The Financial Statements

The Library's basic financial statements are comprised of two components:

- A) Government-wide financial statements.
- B) Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Library's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Library's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Library is improving or deteriorating.

The Library maintains 2 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general, Friends of Stair Public Library, the general considered to be major fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement of some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Library that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the Library include general government. There are no business-type activities for the Library at June 30, 2004.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Library, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Library can be divided into one category, governmental funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Other Information

The Library has reported under required supplementation information, information about the General Fund.

The Library As A Whole

The Library's net assets for the year ended June 30, 2004 increased by 1.4% over the prior year, and management feels that even though the economic conditions have been slightly depressed, that the Library is fiscally able to continue to provide necessary services.

The governmental activities reflect net assets of \$617,940.

The largest portion of the Library's net assets (57 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings and equipment). The Library uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Revenue Program Revenue:	2004
Charges for Services General Revenue:	\$ 4,842
Transfer from City of Morenci Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Program	11,000
Interest Income Total Revenue	32,500 6,416
	54,758
Expenses General Government: Library	46 107
Total Expenses	<u>46,107</u> <u>46,107</u>
Increase (Decrease) In Net Assets	8,651
Net Assets Beginning of Year	609,289
Net Assets End of Year	<u>\$617,940</u>

STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
	<u>2004</u>
Assets Current and Other Assets Capital Assets	\$265,640 352,300
Total Assets	617,940
<u>Liabilities</u> Other Liabilities Total Liabilities	
i otai Liabilities	
Net Assets Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	352,300 265,640
Total Net Assets	<u>\$617,940</u>

Government Activities

Government activities increased the Library's net assets by \$8,651. This resulted from increased capital expenditures of \$3,224 and other of \$5,427.

The Library's Funds

Our analysis of the Library's funds begins on Page 8, following the entity wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detail information about the most significant funds, not the Library as a whole. The Library Board and management creates funds to help manage money for specific purposes as well as to show accountability for certain activities, such as special property tax millages, etc.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and amended budget were insignificant. Presently the Library is not preparing a budget.

Capital Assets

The Library's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2004, amounted to \$352,300 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and equipment. The total increase in the Library's investment in capital assets for the current year was .9%.

Contacting The Library's Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors with a general overview of the Library's finances and to show the Library's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the Library's Office at 228 W. Main St., Morenci, Michigan 49256.

PHILIP R. RUBLEY

- Certified Public Accountant -

133 W. Main Street • Morenci, MI 49256 Phone 517/458-2274 Fax 517/458-6353

MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF C.P.A.'S
& THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF C.P.A.'S

October 15, 2004

City of Morenci Stair Public Library Board of Directors 228 W. Main St. Morenci, Michigan 49256

PHILIP R. RUBLEY, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Morenci - Stair Public Library as of and for the year ended June 30, 2004, which collectively comprise the Library's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Morenci - Stair Public Library, management. Our responsibility is to express opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Morenci - Stair Public Library, as of June 30, 2004, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 6, the Library's has implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - For State and Local Governments, as of July 1, 2003.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 1 through 6, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

City of Morenci Stair Public Library October 15, 2004

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Morenci - Stair Public Library basic financial statements.

Respectfully Submitted,

Philippe. Rubley, EP

PRR/cab

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY Government-wide Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2004

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Assets Cash and Equivalents Interest Receivable Inventory Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated Capital Assets Being Depreciated - Net	\$ 80,155 5 185,480 1,000 351,300
Total Assets	617,940
Liabilities Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses Total Liabilities	
Net Assets Invested In Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	351,300 266,640
Total Net Assets	\$617,940

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY Government-wide Statement of Activities For The Year Ended June 30, 2004

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges For <u>Services</u>	Operating Grants And <u>Contributions</u>	Net (Expenses) <u>Revenues</u>
Primary Government Governmental Activities:	446 105	** **		
Library	\$46,107	\$4,842	<u>\$</u>	\$(41,265)
Total Governmental Activities	46,107	4,842		(41,265)
General Revenues: Transfer from City of M Grants and Contribution Not Restricted To Specific Programs Earnings				11,000 32,500 6,416
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Transfe	rs			49,916
Change In Net Assets				8,651
Net Assets, Beginning of Year				609,289
Net Assets, End of Year				<u>\$617,940</u>

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2004

ASSETS	General <u>Fund</u>	Friends of Stair Public Library	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents Inventory at Nominal Value Interest Receivable	\$ 77,832 28,956 5	\$2,323 	\$ 80,155 28,956 5
Total Assets	<u>\$106,793</u>	<u>\$2,323</u>	\$109,116
<u>LIABILITIES</u> Accounts Payable			
Accrued Liabilities	\$	\$	\$
Total Liabilities			
FUND BALANCES			
Unreserved	106,793	2,323	109,116
Total Fund Balances	106,793	2,323	109,116
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$106,793	\$2,323	\$109, <u>116</u>

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Reconciliation of Fund Balances On The Balance Sheet For Governmental Funds To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities On The Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2004

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

\$ 109,116

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Add:

Capital Assets

557,556

Deduct:

Accumulated Depreciation

(205, 256)

Add:

Inventory - Books, periodicals, etc.

adjusted to actual per appraisal

156,524

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ 617,940

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balances For The Year Ended June 30, 2004

	General <u>Fund</u>	Friends of Stair Public Library	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
REVENUES Intergovernmental Other Interest Contributions Transfer In - City of Morenci	\$ 23,494 4,412 6,407 9,006 11,000	\$ 430 9 	\$ 23,494 4,842 6,416 9,006 11,000
Total Revenue	54,319	439	54,758
EXPENDITURES Current: Library Capital Outlay	33,604 3,903	122	33,726 3,903
Total Expenditures	37,507	122	37,629
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	16,812	317	17,129
Fund Balances – Beginning of Year	89,981	2,006	91, <u>987</u>
Fund Balances – End of Year	<u>\$106,793</u>	\$2,323	<u>\$109, 116</u>

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Statement Of Activities June 30, 2004

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds

\$ 17,129

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Add:

Capital Outlay

3,903

Deduct: Depreciation Expense

(12,381)

Change In Net Assets Of Governmental Activities (Decrease)

\$ 8,651

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Morenci - Stair Public Library conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

City of Morenci - Stair Public Library is governed by a Board of Directors. The accompanying financial statements present the government for which government is considered to be financially accountable.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, intergovernmental revenue licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Friends of Stair Public Library is a Special Revenue Fund that receives donations, etc. for the purpose of supporting the Library.

Private-sector standards of accounting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are generally followed in both the government-side financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Amounts reported as program revenue include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue.

D. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. <u>Bank Deposits and Investment -</u> Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

State statues authorize the government to deposit in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loans associations, and to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, and mutual funds composed of otherwise legal investments.

- 2. Receivables and Payables In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as ''due to/from other funds.'' Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as ''advances to/from other funds.'' Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as ''internal balances.''
- 3. Prepaid Items Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements using the consumption method.

- 4. Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. A nominal value is reflected on the balance sheet. The amount is \$1.00 per estimated item.
- 5. Capital Assets Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., road, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building	25 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, And Furnishings	5 - 15

6. Fund Equity — In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information - Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. Presently no detail budgets have been prepared.

On or before the end of May of each year, the Council presents the proposed budget for review and holds public hearings and a final budget is adopted.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and activity. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is with the Library Board.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations In Budgeted Funds - P.A. 621 of 1978, as amended, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated. During the year ended June 30, 2004, the government incurred expenditures in excess of amounts appropriated at the legal level of budgetary control as follows:

	Amended		
General Fund:	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
General Government:			
Library	\$	\$33,726	\$33,726
Capital Outlay		3,903	3.903

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The government unit's deposits and investment policy are in accordance with statutory authority.

Investments made by the Library are summarized below. The investments that are represented by specific identifiable investment securities are classified as to credit risk by the three categories described below:

Category 1:	Insured or	registered,	or	securities	held	by	the	Library	or	its
	agent in the	ne Library's n	ame	•		_		-		

Category 3: Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the Library's name.

	Category1_		3	Carrying <u>Value</u>	Market <u>Value</u>
Checking and Saving Acct.	\$80,155	\$	\$	\$80,155	\$80,155
	\$80,155	<u>\$</u>	\$	\$80,155	\$8 <u>0,155</u>

Balance Sheet Cash And Cash Investments

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 3 risk disclosures for the Library's deposits are as follows:

<u>Deposits</u>	Carrying <u>Amount</u>
Insured (FDIC) (FSLIC) Uninsured: Uncollateralized	\$80,155
Total	\$80,15 <u>5</u>

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2004 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated: Other	\$ 1,000 1,000	\$	<u>\$</u>	\$ 1,000 1,000
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated: Buildings Equipment	432,189 121,143	3,224		432,189 124,367
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	553,332	3,224		556,556
Less Accumulated Depreciation For: Buildings Equipment	(87,503) (105,372)	(10,357) (2,024)		(97,860) (107,396)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(192,875)	(12,381)		(205,256)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	360,457	<u>(9,157</u>)		351,300
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 360,457	<u>\$ (9,157</u>)	\$	<u>\$ 351,300</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Library as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government: Library

\$12,381

Total Depreciation Expense Governmental Activities

\$12,381

NOTE 5 - OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended June 30, 2004, the government carried insurance through various commercial carriers, to cover all risks of losses. The government has had no settled claims resulting from these risks that exceeded its commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 6 - ACCOUNTING CHANGE

Effective July 1, 2003, the City of Morenci - Stair Public Library implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments (GASB No. 34), along with all related statements and interpretations. Changes to the Library's financial statements as a result of GASB No. 34 are as follows:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis of the Library's overall financial position and results of operations has been included.
- Library-wide financial statements (statement of net assets and statement of activities) prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the Library's activities have been provided.
- Capital assets in the governmental activities column of the statement of net assets totaling \$352,300.

CITY OF MORENCI STAIR PUBLIC LIBRARY Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For The Year Ended June 30, 2004

	Original	Amended		Variance With
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Amended Budget
Beginning of Year Fund Balance				
Resources (Inflows)	\$89,981	\$89,981	\$ 89,981	\$
Intergovernmental			23,494	23,494
Interest			4,412	4,412
Other			6,407	6,407
Contributions			9,006	9,006
Transfer In - City of Morenci		4,200	11,000	11,000
Amounts Available for				
Appropriation	89,981	89,981	144,300	54,319
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
General Government				
Library				
Books Purchases, Magazines				
& Periodicals			8,841	(8,841)
Office Supplies			787	(787)
Postage			435	(435)
Telephone			991	(991)
Repairs & Maintenance			215	(215)
Micro & Supplies			13,667	(13,667)
Other			8,668	(8,668)
Capital Outlay			3,903	(3,903)
Total Charges to Appropriations			37,507	(37,507)
Ending of Voca Found Balan	_	-		
Ending of Year Fund Balance	<u>\$89,981</u>	<u>\$89,981</u>	<u>\$106,793</u>	<u>\$ 16,812</u>

PHILIP R. RUBLEY

- Certified Public Accountant -

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Phone 517/458-2274
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MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF C.P.A.'S
& THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF C.P.A.'S

October 15, 2004

City of Morenci Stair Public Library Board of Directors 228 W. Main St. Morenci, Michigan 49256

PHILIP R. RUBLEY, C.P.A.

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of City of Morenci-Stair Public Library for the year ended June 30, 2004, I considered the Library's internal control structure in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements. The consideration I gave to the internal control structure was not sufficient for me to provide any form of assurance on it. However, in reviewing the Library's processes and systems, I made observations I feel should be communicated to you and I have done so in a separate letter dated October 15, 2004. In addition I have summarized other areas for Board's consideration involving internal controls and fraud considerations.

If you have any questions on the information contained in this letter please contact me.

Respectfully Submitted,

PRR/cab

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Over a relatively short period of time, there have been several large fraud related cases documented in the mid-Michigan area, as well as in other areas of Michigan and throughout the country. These highly publicized cases have raised significant concerns for management of many organizations, as well as the council members of these not-for-profit organizations and governmental organizations, concerning their organization's vulnerability to internal or external fraud related activities. It is strongly believed that all organizations, both small and large, have some level of risk in this area and even having the 'best practices' in place will not necessarily prevent the occurrence of this unfortunate activity.

Through many recent conversations with my clients regarding their susceptibility to fraud, it was noted the most important element necessary to reduce the risk of fraud is to have a sound organizational structure, which includes sound accounting and internal control policies and procedures (IN THE EYES OF THEIR EMPLOYEES). One of the key aspects of strong controls, and thus a deterrent, is senior management's support and involvement with accounting and internal control monitoring and related decisions.

Some of the key areas to focus on include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Cash receipts handling and posting to general ledgers including the initial posting of cash receipts.
- Posting of adjusting journal entries to the ledger.
- Cash disbursements, including the establishment of vendor master files in the computer system and maintenance and controls surrounding the signature of cash disbursement checks.
- Payroll, including the access to all master files detailing wage rates and other information, and the establishment of new employees in the computer system.
- Proper approval procedures for all disbursements including a good checks and balances system i.e.: no one person responsible for this function where possible.

FRAUD CONSIDERATIONS

Statement of Auditing Standards No. 99 (SAS99), consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2003, Statement on Auditing Standards No. 99 (SAS((), Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit, requires additional audit procedures addressing the risk of fraud in an organization. Our responsibility is not to detect fraud, but to detect material misstatements in the financial statements caused by fraud, and our consideration of fraud is integrated into the overall audit process.

Types of fraud include intentional misstatements or omissions in financial reporting and misappropriation of assets. SAS 99 requires auditors to address:

- How and where the client's financial statements might be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud and what conditions might be present to allow fraud to occur.
- How management could perpetrate and conceal fraud.
- How management or employees could misappropriate assets of the client.

In addition, SAS 99 requires auditors to make inquiry of:

- Management regarding their awareness and understanding of fraud, fraud risks, and steps taken to mitigate risks.
- Others within the entity, including council members, non-financial executives, administrators, and non-management personnel not directly involved in the financial reporting process, regarding the existence of suspicion of fraud and the individual's views about the risks of fraud within the entity.

Risk areas identified through inquiries and based on industry knowledge will significantly affect the audit process. With your help, the implementation of these new standards will certainly lead to a greater comfort in the controls you have designed and implemented. It may even create greater efficiency in the accounting process as a byproduct of the process.

Creating A Culture Of Honesty And High Ethics

It is the Library's responsibility to establish core values and to effectively communicate the values to employees in order to create a culture with high ethical standards. The AICPA has included the following as key components necessary for the creation of such a culture.

Setting The Tone At The Top

Management, through the modeling of high ethics themselves and effectively communicating expectations to employees, is responsible for leading the effort to create the appropriate culture within the Library.

Creating A Positive Workplace Environment

The creation of a positive workplace environment, where employees feel they are treated fairly, has proven to reduce the risk of fraud. This type of environment could be created as follows:

Allowing employees to provide input related to the code of conduct.

- Enabling employees to internally seek advice concerning decisions that appear to have ethical implications.
- Establishment of a fair reward system.
- Implementation of team-focused decision making policies.

Hiring And Promoting Appropriate Employees

Policies must be effective in reducing the changes of hiring and promoting individuals with low ethical standards.

Training

Core values expressing an attitude of intolerance toward unethical behavior should be communicated immediately to new hires and should be recommunicated periodically to all employees.

Confirmation

Reinforcement of core values occurs if the employees are required to sign a code of conduct statement.

Discipline

Consequences of unethical behavior should be communicated upfront, and management response to unethical behavior should be consistent with the consequences communicated. Management's response demonstrates the level of commitment to the ethical standards and could deter future wrongdoing.

Evaluating Antifraud Processes and Controls

Perceived opportunity to successful commit fraud increases the risk that fraud will occur. The following can help in reducing the opportunity for fraud.

Identifying And Measuring Fraud Risks

The Library's vulnerability to fraudulent activity (including Fraudulent financial reporting, misappropriation of assets, bribery and other illegal acts) should be assessed.

Implementing And Monitoring Appropriate Internal Controls

Internal processes can be modified to reduce fraud risk. Examples of such process modifications are as follows:

- Additional review of the procurement process
- Segregation of duties
- Adequate scrutiny of interim financial reports and budget reports by management

Developing An Appropriate Oversight Process

Whether it is external or internal oversight, appropriate oversight should be identified and established.

Library Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for ensuring management is doing an effective job of monitoring fraud risk and implementing procedures to mitigate fraud risk. Therefore, the Board of Directors should be evaluating management's assessments and controls.

Independent Auditors

Independent auditors can provide an assessment of the Library's process for identifying, assessing and responding to the risk of fraud.

Certified Fraud Examiners

Certified Fraud Examiners can provide additional insight into the risk assessment.

Other Information

The following Web sites provide additional guidance on fraud and the implementation of anti-fraud programs and controls:

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Association of Certified Fraud Examiners
Financial Executives International
Information Systems Audit and Control Association
The Institute of Internal Auditors
Institute of Management Accounts
National Association of Corporate Directors
Society for Human Resource Management

www.aicpa.org
www.cfenet.com
www.fei.org
www.isaca.org
www.theiia.org
www.imanet.org
www.nacdonline.org
www.shrm.org

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MEMBERS OF
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October 15, 2004

City of Morenci Stair Public Library Board of Directors 228 W. Main St. Morenci, Michigan 49256

We have examined the combined financial statements of the City of Morenci - Stair and the combining, individual fund and account group financial statements of the Library as of and for the year ended June 30, 2004, and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2004. As a part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Library's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Under these standards, the purposes of such evaluation are to establish a basis for reliance on the system of internal accounting control in determining the nature, timing and extent of other auditing procedures that are necessary for expressing an opinion on the financial statements and to assist the auditor in planning and performing his examination of the financial statements.

The objective of internal accounting control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal accounting control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of internal accounting control. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness, or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management either with respect to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal accounting control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our examination of the financial statements made in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, including the study and evaluation of the Library's system of internal accounting control for the year ended June 30, 2004, that was made for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report, would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system because it was based on selective tests of accounting records and related data.

1 RUDGET

A budget of line items should be prepared with adjustments shown separate from original budget to reflect an amended budget which is used as the board's guide to spending, etc.

City of Morenci Stair Public Library October 15, 2004

2. Contributions

Letters should be sent to all donors, reflecting contributions restricted versus unrestricted, donations reflected in the accounting records separately.

The above mentioned conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests to be applied to our examination of the financial statements, and this report does not modify our report dated October 15, 2004, on such financial statements.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate in contacting us.

Respectfully Submitted,

PRR/cab